RENÉ'S ELECTRIC GRAVITY

Shortly after I first tested the René Two Leaf Electro-scope I had a series of connected thoughts. Given that the Sun is highly charged, and there is no longer any doubt that this is true, would not the outer most layer of the Earth's atmosphere be charged? Would not each particle of that mono-molecular layer have the same identical charge and repel all other particles in that layer? Would the forces from each particle cancel out the way Newton assumed that the particles would cancel out the attraction of gravity? If so, wouldn't this place a compressive pressure on the next lower layer? And each subsequent layer after that?

I thought up an experiment to test the premise but before we proceed I wish to reiterate some facts:

1. Electrical forces, similar to the so-called gravitational forces, are also diminished as to the square of the distances involved.

2. Gravity, which is reputed to attract all the other mass anywhere in the universe, depends for its propagation on the completely elusive and never detected Gravity Wave.

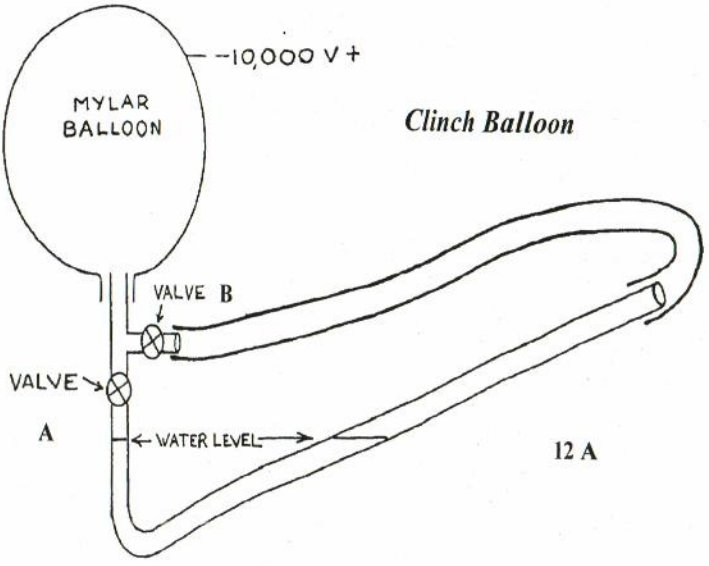
3. Electricity, on the other hand, is not quite so magic a force and we know much about its behavior. The fact is that all matter, even dielectrics, are affected by an electrical field. Bear in mind that although we measure electricity from the ground plane of the Earth and call it zero, we have no idea of the actual value or the polarity of our reference plane.

4. The immense solar charge has been found to be negative polarity, therefore Earth's charge must also be negative although of a lesser charge. My electroscope proves that some of the attractive force which tethers planet to sun must be electric.

The actual densities of the inner planets are probably much less than are now supposed. I no longer see any difficulty in electric forces supplying most or even all of the attraction necessary to keep the planets tethered to their orbits. I gratefully leave the final solution of all these problems to the next Newton.

I can think of no way to test the Newtonian assumption of mono-molecular cancellation of gravity but we can test for mono-molecular electro-static cancellation with the following experiment.

Suppose we take a mylar party balloon and attach to its mouth a tubing T. Sealed to the outlet with shut off valves is the lower end of a very sensitive inclined manometer. We shut off valve A, disconnect the tube from the T and open valve B. The tube is then used to fill the balloon. When filled we shut valve B and replace the flexible tube. Then we open both valves slowly and simultaneously to keep an equal pressure on both ends of the manometer so that the level of the liquid will not surge.

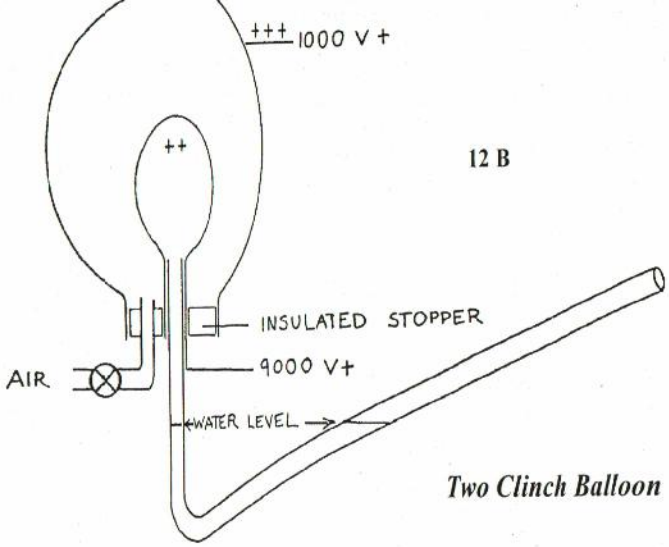


Then we shut valve A again and connect the surface of the balloon to an electro-static generator. The skin must acquire a charge. Will the electrical stress cause the skin to compress and thereby increase the static pressure inside the balloon? Will it instead expand the skin, decreasing the internal pressure? I believe that each charged particle being of identical polarity and equal voltage will repel the other thereby increasing the internal pressure. Only if the skin does not respond to the electrical stress can Newton's theory of gravity remain unchanged.

If the skin contracts, could not this molecular pressure be construed as gravity? Picture mono-molecular layer after layer contracting and each adding slightly to the pressure on the masses involved. Dr. Brush during his 1923 vacuum tube drop test experiments, while self-admittedly teetering on the edge of experimental error, found that denser objects accelerate faster and conductors more slowly. This shows that conductors have a slightly different gravitational potential than non-conductors. Why should this happen if no component of gravity is electrical?

Suppose we add another larger balloon over the first set up. All we need this time is one inlet valve. We fill the inner balloon with air and then pour water into the manometer. Then we blow just enough air into the outer balloon to raise the manometer a tiny bit. We seal off valve A. We attach one electrical connection to each balloon, the inner one through the stopper and the outer one to the skin.

We charge the inner balloon and record the rise in the manometer level. Then we charge the outer balloon and see if there is an additional rise in the manometer.



Two Clinch Balloon

If I am right there would be another pressure increase noted on the manometer. If this happens we can now see each successive layer adding a bit more pressure not only on the entrapped air but also an increasing electrical pressure to each atom. Could this increasing electrical pressure be the force that we call gravity and currently ascribe to the magical property of mass to attract each and every other particle of mass?

This experiment is simple and cheap because you can build an inclined manometer but it does require access to a physics lab for the electro-static generators. The experiment has never been performed because after failing to get any one to re-test the Rene' Two Leaf Electro-scope I was not stupid enough to try to get lab time for this. I have no doubt that today's philosophers will talk this simple experiment to death but, just like their peers in the ancient fable, no one will go into the barn and actually count the damn cow's teeth!

It has been many years since I paid any attention to the statements of the particle-philosophers. About the time they "discovered" the hundredth basic particle, I abandoned all hope. When they ran out of decent names and began to attach names and properties to them like Love, Strangeness, Bottomness, Charm etc. my credulity was stretched to the limit. However, no matter what they are discovering, think they are discovering or are lying about, is of no great moment compared to the fact that all of their experimentation is done by using intense magnetic and static electric fields. If "basic" particles respond to these forces and if celestial bodies are composed of basic particles, why is it that any hint that celestial bodies may respond to the same forces is always met with derision by "open-minded" experts?

How accurate can the results be of any experiment that uses high electric charges as do cyclotrons and bevatrons and all the other "trons" if our basic understanding of Coulomb's "Law" is flawed? How can you tell us that basic particles wink in and out of existence when you don't even know if they are attracting or repelling during that incredibly small slice of time when you claim to have observed them?

I would love to be able to say that on November 2, 1987, that I was hard at work examining Einstein's Relativity and that by virtue of incredible impeccable intellect, considerable cogitation, splatters of sweat, and loads of logic I discovered a defect in his theory. But the simple truth is that I was gabbing with a girl buddy, doodling on a pad, listening to the radio and scratching an itch, when a bell went off in my crazed and demented mind. I saw a way to place Relativity on the sharp and spiraled horns of a dilemma.

Special Relativity

The theory fabricated in 1905 by Einstein utilized the Lorentz-Fitzgerald equations to denote that velocity affects an object's shape, mass and even the rate of its time. After Michelson & Morley failed to detect the ether by measuring the velocity of light, Lorentz and Fitzgerald created their transformations to show that relativistic effects could have distorted the apparatus just enough to account for that failure.

Einstein applied this series of mathematical assumptions to a hypothesis called Special Relativity. This states that the length of an object shortens, its mass increases, and its rate of time slows as the object gains velocity. What I have never seen discussed is what is supposed to happen to the width and height of an object. These phenomena are alledged to be exponentially proportional to the velocity, which means that the mass of an object approaches infinity at the speed of light. Each of these phenomena is determined by some relationship to the formula called Gamma.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(V^2/C^2)}}$$

Einstein slipped Special Relativity to us. Eleven years later, in 1916, he boggled the world again with ... General Relativity. We were hit with the old one-two punch and neither our poor old Newtonian world, nor our universe, would ever be the same again.

Like many others, as a kid I was a science fiction fan despite the fact that I could visualize the incredible distances between stars. Such distances are so vast, that if man was ever to attain practical star travel, his ships would have to exceed the speed of light. Also they would have to do this without gaining infinite mass because this, in turn, would require infinite power. Without such capability, presumably man would forever be virtual prisoners in this solar system!

If we discount the deranged particle philosophers, who babble on about basic particles, there is no valid proof for either of Einstein's theories. Despite this, today's astronomy, astro-physics, and cosmology are all based on the assumption that Relativity is a natural "LAW" ... not just a theory!

The fact is that Special Relativity was 66 years old when an attempt to prove time dilation was made. It started on October 4, 1971, when four atomic clocks were loaded as freight aboard a series of commercial air liners. [1]

The experiment was conducted to measure the difference in time due to the rotation of the

necessarily involved zig-zag flight patterns, transfers of the equipment from one craft to another, and layovers all along the way. Just as many passengers today, the atomic clocks spent large periods of time waiting for the next flight.

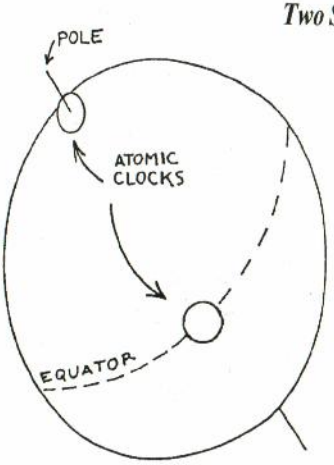
Four clocks were deemed necessary, since atomic clocks are subject to time rate changes that can approach 1000 nano seconds per day. The philosophers figured that by doing statistical manipulations to all four of these clocks they could get a handle on the unpredictable rate shifts. The expected difference in time due to the effects from relativity were minus 40 nano seconds for the eastward trip and plus 275 nano seconds for the westward trip. In desperation, just to prove Special Relativity, they had the nerve to use clocks whose error rate was 25 times greater than the expected loss of time on the eastward trip.

The experiment lasted over 12 days. And in the end the philosophers involved, of course, proved that Einstein was right. Naturally they allowed for the stopovers, possible positions, plausible courses, likely winds, apparent speeds, and the probable delays; and then ... the predicted rate of time using Special Relativity was found to match the observed. When they had finished the interpolations, extrapolations, and least squaring of the deviations the match was almost perfect and the Theory of Special Relativity became another "LAW" of nature.

I could spend a few hundred hours in additional nit-picking, but I have conjured up a much better test for Special Relativity. It's a fairly simple test, and I'm surprised that the professional philosophers have never thought of it.

What I propose is simply placing two accurate clocks, one earthbound at the pole and the other on a satellite that is in geo-synchronous orbit above the equator. This will provide us with two relatively stable platforms of known relative velocity due to the Earth's rotation. The satellite's 26,000 miles of altitude plus the 3800 miles of Earth's radius would demand a relative velocity about 7800 mph (2.1666 m/sec). [2] By monitoring the clocks for a year (not possible on interrupted airplane flights) our philosophers will be able to determine if the Lorentz-Fitzgerald transformations hold true. If time dilation truly exists within that year, without any finagle factors or intermitent airplane rides, there will be a time difference of .00214 seconds. This experiment will give us, for the first time, a solid hold on Relativity. They will be able to either verify relativistic time or declare it to be ... Bullshit.

Two Set Test



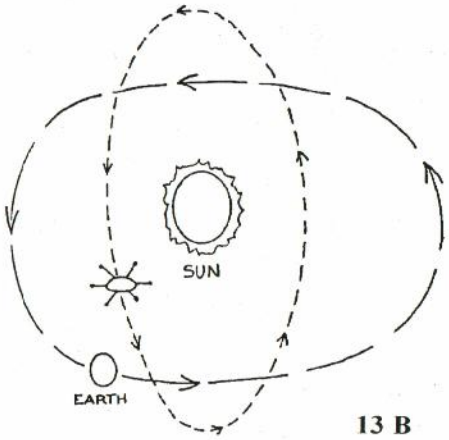
13 A

But let us assume that this experiment proves that time dilation is a reality. We could then collect and record data throughout the year, and in due time would have an array of

the year. At certain times its orbit must be going somewhat in the direction of the Sun and 6 months later it must be going somewhat away from the Sun's path. By comparing the time changes we will know the Sun's vectorial velocity in relation to the Equatorial plane.

We could then launch a solar satellite at right angles to our solar plane, and set this probe to orbit the Sun at the same distance of the Earth and with the same period. In this manner, both solar orbital motions would cancel each other out. That probe should carry a cluster of atomic clocks which would then record only the Sun's travel. By comparing the data from the orbiting clocks with our polar clocks, we should be able to determine both the direction and velocity of our Sun, unless its motions is at right angles to our solar plane.

Three Set Test



13 B

However, if all this be found true, then Special Relativity has been placed on the horns of a Special Dilemma. Einstein based his theory of special relativity on two postulates (assumptions). The first postulate is that ***"Absolute uniform motion cannot be detected."*** Thus, we have a theory that, if it can be shown to work, will prove that its own first postulate is invalid.

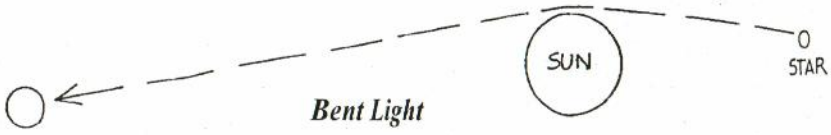
Einstein's second postulate for Special Relativity is that the speed of light is constant and independent of the velocity of its source. This assumption is one of the basic tenets of today's organized science. It is classed as gospel even though — to the best of my knowledge — no one, no where, no how ever seriously tested this assumption ... if it could be tested.

It was originally claimed that light is an electro-magnetic entity and that all the electro-magnetic frequencies were propagated at the same velocity, the speed of light! If you question this you are told that Clark Maxwell proved it mathematically, and that Michelson/Morley proved it when they measured the speed of light in the late 1800s. Obviously, what a mathematician proves, or does not prove, has never been of much great consequence to me. To again paraphrase Josiah Gibbs, a physicist must be at least half sane, but there are no restrictions on a mathematician.

The Michelson experiments recorded only the average speed of light over a number of trials. The distance was neccessarily always less than one hundred miles. The only evidence pertaining to the long distance velocity of electro-magnetic waves comes from our deep space probes. One of these left the solar system a few years ago and NASA noted a drop in the frequencies of transmission. NASA also had to change the frequencies by which they communicated with the Voyager probe that toured all the outer planets. Did the first ship accelerate from an unknown cause as it left our system? Is the consis-

The General Theory fabricated by Einstein in 1916, has only one postulate, which is the equivalence of mass. It predicts that mass will bend light, retard time, and that all planets will have a precession of perihelion.

I find it intriguing that general relativity was "proved" before special relativity. To test his theory, Einstein had exhorted astronomers to test for the bending of light from stars that were very "close" to the Sun, but visible only during a solar eclipse.



13 C

His theory predicted that light from such stars would be bent 1.7 seconds of arc at this time. [3] During the solar eclipse of 1919, Eddington sallied forth to take the necessary photos during a solar eclipse. Actually, when the plates were examined, Eddington threw half away because they did not agree with the prediction. Then he averaged the rest of his observations, and announced (in headlines around the world) that mass attracts the massless photon thus 'proving' Einstein's Theory. In Einstein's book, "Relativity" the rectangular coordinates of the bending of only seven of the stars used were listed. [4] He also listed the corrected values derived from his theory for these stars. Paper is cheap, so why he never listed the data for all the stars is beyond my ken. Maybe he was lazy.

Trusting no professional philosopher, I did my own arithmetic on the seven samples provided. I found that the average movement for the calculated motions was .508 seconds of arc. I took the square root of the sum of the squares of the two coordinates, added them and divided by 7.

Eddington's Eclipse Stars

Star #	1st Co-ord	2nd Co-ord	Deviation
1	.22	.02	.221
2	.31	.43	.530
3	.10	.74	.746
4	.12	.87	.878
5	.04	.40	.402
6	.09	.32	.332
7	.85	.09	.854
			3.963

Average = 3.963 / 7 = .566 seconds of arc

Despite Eddington casting out those bad plate devils, and despite all the mathematical machinations, these figures are still a long way from the predicted 1.7 seconds of arc. Of course, he never listed all the data so I have no way of knowing if the rest of the stars showed bending much greater to compensate for these. In any event Einstein, genius, savant and saint declared, ***"The results of the measurements confirmed the theory in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."*** [5]

In 1919 the only person who knew that the Sun had a photosphere was Tesla. Professional philosophers didn't believe it. Although every professional astronomer knows that all atmospheres bend light by refraction they conveniently forget this fact under the magic spell of Relativity!

To the best of my knowledge no one has ever applied corrections for refractions on Eddington's data, nor on any of the other nine separate attempts made in the last 70 years by astronomers to prove Relativity by roughly the same method. [6] Every attempt failed, but all of them did show a bending of the light. It seems to me that what they are measuring is the refraction of the Sun's photosphere.

The gravitational red shift predicted by Einstein is supposed to affect time and would be reflected in a 2 millionths shift in the wavelength of light from the Sun. Einstein himself, in 1920, declared that ***"If the displacement of spectral lines towards the red by the gravitational potential does not exist, then the general theory of relativity will be untenable."*** [7] By 1924 an astronomer allegedly detected the effect, not on our own Sun which is but 8 light-minutes away, but on the dwarf star companion of Sirius which is many light years away.

To this day the only planet that has a detectable precession of perihelion in its orbit is Mercury. Newton used this to prove his gravity of attraction. Einstein used it to prove the gravity of the space/time continuum. Naturally Einstein's "space time" bending of gravity supposedly negates Newtonian gravity.

General relativity is based upon the assumption of the equivalence of mass which means that all mass falls at the same rate in the same gravitational field. This assumption was what I was questioning when I requested a grant from the National Science Foundation to re-test falling objects. Starting with Dr. Brush in 1923, many of our more astute philosophers have found that this assumption is simply not true. They are then labled (crack pots) which effectively prevents having to deal mentally or physically with their reports.

Some current philosophers are finally responding to these anomalous effects. They were beginning to add Tycho Brahe type "epicycles" to Newton's gravity by postulating a fifth (and even a sixth) force. I think they have quit, but one never knows, do one? Recent experiments with floating balls in water and using hoops of aluminum and bismuth have already shown that the equivalence of mass is an erroneous assumption. What can now be said of General Relativity, with its one and only postulate threatened with destruction.

If a man predicates a theory on two postulates, one of which is self defeating and the other unproven; and then he subsequently creates another theory based on yet another erroneous assumption, we should be very careful in calling his work "LAWS" and even

uncertainty to absoultely determine what's certain.

Milton Monson, [8] a theoretical physicist — by coupling the fact that velocity is equal to distance divided by time, and by using Einstein's Relativity formulas that respectively deal with the shrinking of objects due to their velocity and the time dilation at that speed — has reduced the "Theory" of Relativity to a complete absurdity. He arithmetically proves that the velocity of a photon would be zero in a space ship that was moving at the speed of light. No one would see a flashlight aimed toward the front of the ship.

Gamma, the basic Relativity equation, is listed here:

$$G = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (V^2 / C^2)}}$$

When the velocity is equal to the speed of light, we get:

$$G = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (3E+8)^2 / (3E+8)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0}}$$

If you consider the square root of zero to be infinity, then G equals one divided by the largest number imaginable which is zero. Therefore, the distance traveled by the photon is zero meters; and the time of travel is zero seconds. Since the velocity is distance divided by time, we have:

$$V = \frac{\text{0 meters}}{\text{0 seconds}} = \text{0 meters per second}$$

We have the bizarre condition that the velocity of a beam light emitted by a flash light, already moving at the speed of light, is not moving at all.

If a velocity of ...

0 meters per second is not ...

ABSURD ...

the word has no meaning!

Now you are entitled to believe anything that you want. However, remember that when observational data or experiment conflicts with a theory, no matter how beautiful the theory or how impressive the credentials of its author, a rational person pitches out the theory.

1. p. 166, "AROUND THE WORLD ATOMIC CLOCKS ...", Science-Vol. 177, Hafele, July 14 1972
2. Using Gama we find the orbiting second to be the reciprocal of 1 - the square root
of ((2.166 * 2.166) / (186000 * 186000) or .999999999932195 sec
the polar clocks records in a year 3600 * 24 * 365.25 = 31,557,600.00000000 sec
the time differential times the seconds in a year gives us 31,557,599.99786024
subtracting smaller from larger gives total time change = .002139 sec
3. p. 127, "RELATIVITY THE SPECIAL AND GENERAL THEORY", Einstein, Bonanza, 1961
4. p. 129, Ibid.
5. p. 128, Ibid.
6. p. 674,"MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE: A Handbook Of Astronomical Anomalies, Corliss, The Sourcebook Project, 1979, Extracted from "The Einstein Shift - An Unsettled Problem", Schmeidler, Sky & Telescope, 27:217, p. 217, 1964
7. p. 132 "RELATIVITY THE SPECIAL AND GENERAL THEORY", Einstein, Bonanza, 1961